Serial No. 09/757,435

Patent

1422-412-61

### REMARKS

Claims 1-52 have been canceled. New claims 53-96, filed in replacement for claims 1-27, are pending.

As noted above, this is a supplemental response to the response filed 10/10/03 for the Office Action mailed 04/10/03 in the above referenced matter. No further Office Actions have been issued. In response to status inquiries, the Examiner requested a copy of the response filed 10/10/03. Enclosed therefore as Exhibit A is a copy of the response filed 10/10/03. Enclosed as Exhibit B is a Request to Correct Inventorship filed 10/14/03.

Attached as Exhibit C is a copy of the Image File Wrapper listing for the above referenced case from the Public Pair system which indicates that the response to the Office Action, and the Request to Correct Inventorship, were both received by the Office and entered into the Image File Wrapper soon after receipt by the Office.

Attached as Exhibit D is a copy of the Transaction History listing for the above referenced case from the Public Pair system which indicates that the response and the Request to Correct Inventorship submitted by the applicant were <u>not</u> entered into the Transaction History for the above referenced case, apparently by error of the Office.

The Response filed 10/10/03, including claims 1-27 as amended therein, has been carefully reviewed and potential ambiguities in the Rejections, Remarks, and claims, and/or unnecessary limitations in the claims, have led to the filing of this Supplemental Response. The Remarks herein are based on the claims as currently amended by this Supplemental Response and are filed in replacement of the Remarks filed in the Response originally submitted 10/10/03 which, having not yet be read by the Examiner, are hereby repudiated.

Referring now to the outstanding Office Action mailed 04/10/2003, claims 1, 3, 5-7, 11-13, 15-17 and 21-27 stand rejected as obvious over Bharat. Claims 1, 3, 5-7, 11-13, 15-17 and 21-27 have been cancelled and new claims 53 to 96 have been submitted in their place. Claims 54-90 are dependent on independent claim 53. Claims 92-96 are dependent on independent claim 91.

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1.1.1 · 1.1.1

With regard to Section 5, please enter the Petition to Correct Inventorship filed 10/14/2003, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

In Section 6 of the Office Action, Bharat is said to disclose calculating an intrinsic rank of a page, an extrinsic rank of a page and calculating the rank of the page by combining the intrinsic and extrinsic rank, at col. 2, lines 6-10 and col. 7, lines 41-51. Bharat is also said to teach the function of the intrinsic and extrinsic rank of the page at col. 7, line 44-46 and col. 8, lines 10-14. Further, the Examiner has held that it would have been obvious to use the authority and other pages from search engine to compute authority and hub scores as taught by Bharat at col. 7, lines 41-51 and col. 8, lines 10-16 and that it would have therefore been obvious to rank the page based on the scores as disclosed by Bharat at col. 3, lines 30-35.

Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's holdings noted above that Bharat teaches determining intrinsic and extrinsic ranking factors, the function of intrinsic and extrinsic ranking or that it would have been obvious to rank the page based on the combination of these factors, as claimed in newly presented independent claim 53 and claims 54-90 dependent thereon or as claimed in newly presented independent claim 91 and claims 92-96 dependent thereon.

Bharat teaches a method of ranking pages using content and connectivity analyses in which a subset of pages is selected based on content analysis of the pages (see col. 3, lines 16-30) and ranked based in a connectivity analysis resulting in the calculation of both hub and authority connectivity scores for each page (see col. 3, lines 31-35). In an alternate embodiment, the content and connectivity analysis phases are performed in an iterative process (see col. 3, lines 36-44).

In other words, after ranking each page by a content analysis of that page, that page is ranked based on a connectivity analysis, by scoring both hub and authority values, for each page to be ranked. That is, the connectivity analysis for each page is based on the hub and authority connectivity values for that page. The hub value is a connectivity value related to the number of pages providing links to the page being ranked while the authority value is a connectivity value related to the number of links to the page provides to other pages. Nothing in Bharat teaches or renders obvious ranking of a first page in accordance with the content or use of selected words in a second or linking page.

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Nothing in Bharat teaches or renders obvious ranking in accordance with the combination of an intrinsic ranking factor related to use of at least one selected word on the page to be ranked, an extrinsic ranking factor related to the use of the at least one selected word on linking pages providing outbound links to the page to be ranked, and ranking the relevancy of the selected page for the at least one selected word by combining the intrinsic and extrinsic ranking factors as claimed in newly presented claim 53. In particular, nothing in Bharat teaches or renders obvious <u>ranking one page</u> based in part of the use of a word on a different page linking thereto.

Further, nothing in Bharat teaches or renders obvious determining an anchor content score for each page of a collection related to the use of a selected word in association with an outbound link of that page to another page and <u>ranking a relevancy of the other page in accordance with the anchor text score for each linking page</u> as claimed in newly presented claim 91.

It would <u>not</u> have been obvious to modify the ranking system of Bharat to combine, in the ranking of a particular page to be ranked, a factor related to the "content" of pages linking to the <u>page being ranked</u>. Bharat does not do so, there is no suggestion of any motivation to modify Bharat in this manner and Bharat explicitly indicates that the motivation is to avoid downloading more pages than necessary see col. 5, lines 46-56.

If this rejection is maintained, Applicants request that the Examiner provide greater specificity with regard to the aspects of Bharat said to render obvious the use, in the ranking of a first page, of a second factor related to the use of a selected word on second or linking pages providing a link to that first page.

Further, nothing in Bharat teaches or renders obvious, in a computer-implemented method of ranking the relevancy of a selected page by combining an intrinsic ranking factor for use of a selected word on that page with an extrinsic factor based on the use of the selected word on other pages providing outbound links the selected page and:

- Adjusting the intrinsic factor in accordance with the page weight of the selected page as claimed in claim 54.
- Adjusting the extrinsic factor in accordance with the page weight of a page linking to the selected page as claimed in claims 55 and 57.

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- Adjusting the extrinsic factor for a link weighting factor related to a quantity of outbound links on the linking page as claimed in claims 56, 58 and 59.
- Determining the extrinsic factor includes:
  - o determining the use of the selected word in the outbound link on the page linking to the selected page as claimed in claim 60,
  - o determining the use of the selected word in the vicinity of the outbound link on the page linking to the selected page, as claimed in claim 61.
- Wherein the selected word is related to a query as claimed in claim 62.
- Ranking each selected page for each selected word, forming databases related to the rankings
  and responding to a query with pages ranked in accordance with the databases as claimed in
  claim 63.
- Indexing the databases in accordance with the selected words as claimed in claim 64.
- Forming databases by determining content, extracting links and deriving page weighting factors for the selected pages as claimed in claim 65.
- Using a reservoir of bi-directional links to determine page weighting as claimed in claim 66.
- Determining a frequency of use of the selected word as claimed in claim 67.
- Determining a location of the selected word as claimed in claims 68 and 70.
- Determining use of the selected word compared to other words as claimed in claims 69, 71 and 72.
- Determining the size of the paragraph on the linking page using the selected word as claimed in claim 73.
- Adjusting the intrinsic ranking factor for proximity between at least two of the plurality of selected words on the selected page as claimed in claim 74.
- Adjusting the intrinsic ranking factor for word order between at least two of the plurality of selected words on the selected page as claimed in claims 75 and 76.
- Determining the extrinsic ranking factor for use of a plurality of selected words in the vicinity of the outbound link each linking page as claimed in claim 77 and 81.
- Adjusting the extrinsic ranking factor for proximity between at least two of the plurality of selected words on the linking page as claimed in claim 78.

 Adjusting the extrinsic ranking factor for word order between at least two of the plurality of selected words on the linking page as claimed in claims 79 and 80.

- Adjusting the ranking of the selected page in accordance with proximity between at least two
  of the plurality of selected words as claimed in claim 82.
- Adjusting the ranking of the selected page in accordance with word order between at least two of the plurality of selected words as claimed in claims 83 and 84.
- Determining a frequency of use of the plurality of selected words and adjusting the relevant factor for proximity or word order as claimed in claims 85-87.
- Determining a location of use of the plurality of selected words and adjusting the relevant factor in accordance with the relative locations of at least two words as claimed in claim 88.
- Determining use of the plurality of selected words on the selected page, compared to use of
  other words on the selected page, and adjusting the intrinsic ranking factor for proximity or
  word order as claimed in claims 89 and 90.

Nothing in Bharat teaches or renders obvious ranking in accordance with the content score for a selected page adjusted in accordance with the page weighting factor for that page and with the anchor text score for each linking page adjusted in accordance with a page weighting factor for that linking page, and

- Adjusting said anchor text scores for each linking page in accordance the number of outbound links on that linking page as claimed in claim 92.
- Forming databases of the relevance rankings and searching the databases to respond to a
  query with a result set of pages ranked for use of one or more of the selected words as
  claimed in claim 93 and/or adjusting the ranking for proximity or word order as claimed in
  claims 95 and 96.

Claims 4, 8-10, 14 and 18-20 stand rejected as obvious over Bharat in view of Pirolli in Section 7. Claims 4, 8-10, 14 and 18-20 have been canceled and new claims 53-90 and 91-96 have been added in their place.

The Examiner has held that

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 although Bharat does <u>not</u> explicitly state that page weight is defined as a probability of a user visiting the page when traveling in the collection of hypertext pages in a random fashion,

- Pirolli is said to disclose a usage frequency indicating how many times a web page has been
  accessed and how many times a traversal was made from one page to another at col. 5, lines
  8-10 and 61-64.
- That it would have therefore been obvious to combine the teachings of Bharat with the teachings of Pirolli to obtain the probability of a user visiting a page.

Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's holding that it would have been obvious to combine Bharat and Pirolli to render obvious the use of a probability for viewing in combination as claimed. In particular, nothing in Bharat or Pirolli, singly or in combination, teaches or renders obvious, in a computer-implemented method of ranking the relevancy of a selected page, combining an intrinsic factor for use of at least one selected word on the selected page with an extrinsic factor for use of the at least one selected word on linking pages containing an outbound link to the selected page and

using a reservoir of bi-directional links to and from each of the selected pages in order to
be able to determine the page weighting factor in accordance with a probability of a user
viewing that selected page as a result of viewing pages in a random fashion in the
collection as claimed in claim 66.

Applicants respectfully request that the previously filed amendment and Petition to Correct Inventorship be properly entered together with this supplemental response so that the rejections can be reconsidered in light of the currently pending claims and remarks and this cased passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 15, 2006

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EXHIBIT A



### **FACSIMILE**

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October 10, 2003

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- 15 -

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Total Pages: (including cover) Fax: 650-233-4545

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Examiner A. Ly

**Group 2172** 

U.S. Patent & Trademark Office

FAX NO.

703-746-7239

Serial No. 09/757,435 Filed January 10, 2001 Kim et al.

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### ATTACHMENTS:

Amendment and Response to Office Action with Request for Extension and authorization to charge deposit account for small entity extension fees

If you have not properly received this fax, please call. Thank you. Kathleen Smith 650-233-4575 Operator:



### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re PATENT APPLICATION of:

Kim et al.

Atty. Docket No. 053684-0300106

Appln. No. 09/757,435

Group Art Unit: 2172

Filed: January 10, 2001

Examiner: Anh Ly

Title: Systems And Methods Of Retrieving Relevant Information

### CERTIFICATE OF PACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby centify that this paper (along with any paper referred to as being attached or enclosed) is being transmitted via facsimile to 703-46-7239, Group Art Vinit 2172, Commissioner for Patents, Alexandria, VA, on October 16, 2003.

Kathleen M. Smith

### AMENDMENT AND RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION

Mail Stop: Non-Fee Amendment Commissioner for Patents PO Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

05/17/2006 HGUTEMAI 00000012 090946 09757435

& F. 1203 - 1755.80 18 -

Sir:

This is a response to the Office Action mailed April 10, 2003.

### Petition for Extension of Time:

Applicants hereby petition for a 3-month extension of time, extending the period for response from July 10, 2003 to the date of this filing. The Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account 03-3975, Order No. 053684-0300106, for the requisite 3-month small-entity extension fee of \$475.00.

05/17/2006 HGUTEMA1 00000014 090946

09757435

01 FC:2202 4075.00 DA 02 FC:2203 180.00 DA

Please amend the application as follows:

09/757,435 to Kim et al.

053684-0300106

### IN THE CLAIMS:

- (Currently Amended) A computer-implemented method of ranking the relevancy of a random collection of hypertext pages to a keyword-based query, comprising:
  - selecting randomly a page to rank from the random collection of hypertext pages;
  - calculating an intrinsic rank of a page the page;
  - calculating an extrinsic rank of the page; and
  - calculating the rank of the page by combining the intrinsic rank and the extrinsic rank.
- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the intrinsic rank is a function of the content score and the page weight of the page.
- 3. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 2, wherein the content score is a function of the at least one of a frequency, a location, and/or and a font size of a keyword in the page.
- 4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 2, wherein the page weight is defined as the a probability-of that a user visiting the page when traveling in the <u>random</u> collection of hypertext pages in a random fashion.
- 5. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the page weight is obtained as the sum of the product of a link weight of each inbound link to the page and the page weight of the originating page.
- 6. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 2, wherein the page weight is computed by the following steps of:
  - constructing a connectivity graph, which represents the <u>random</u> collection of hypertext pages and the link structure between the pages;
  - adding a page weight reservoir with bi-directional links to and from each of the pages in the <u>random</u> collection of hypertext pages; and
  - summing all of the products of each inbound link weight with the page weight of the originating page providing the inbound link.

initializing a page weight vector to a constant;

- constructing a connectivity graph representative of the link structure of the random collection of pages;
- computing an output page weight vector from the input page weight vector and the connectivity graph; and
- comparing the output page weight vector with the input page weight vector for convergence, and if convergence is reached, writing the output page weight vector in a page weight database, and if not, mixing the input and output page weight vectors to generate a new input page weight vector and repeating until convergence is reached.
- 8. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 5, wherein the link weight is defined as the probability of a user randomly choosing the link to visit other pages when traveling in the random collection of hypertext pages.
- 9. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein the link weight of the inbound links has a uniform value corresponding to the reciprocal of the total number of links outbound from an originating page.
- 10. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 5, wherein the link weight has a variable value, which depends on at least one of the number of outbound links, the offset of the link, the size of the paragraph where the link is located, and/or and whether the link is an external or internal link.
- 11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the extrinsic rank is a function of the anchor weight and the page weight of the pages providing inbound links to the page.
- 12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the extrinsic rank is obtained by summing the products of the anchor weight and the page weight of the originating page providing each inbound link.

- 14. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11, wherein the page weight is defined as the probability of a user randomly visiting a page in the <u>random</u> collection of hypertext pages.
- 15. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein the page weight is obtained by summing the products of the link weight of each inbound link to the page and the page weight of the originating page providing the inbound links.
- 16. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11, wherein the page weight is computed by the following steps of:
  - constructing a connectivity graph, which represents the <u>random</u> collection of hypertext pages and the link structure between the pages;
  - adding a page weight reservoir with bi-directional links to and from each of the pages in the random collection of hypertext pages; and
  - summing all of the products of each inbound link weight with the page weight of the originating page providing the inbound link.
- 17. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 11, further comprising computing the page weights by the following steps of:
  - initializing a page weight vector to a constant;
  - constructing a connectivity graph representative of the link structure of the <u>random</u> collection of pages;
  - computing an output page weight vector from the input page weight vector and the connectivity graph; and
  - comparing the output page weight vector with the input page weight vector for convergence, and if convergence is reached, writing the output page weight vector in a page weight database, and if not, mixing the input and output page weight vectors

to generate a new input page weight vector and repeating until convergence is reached.

- 18. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 15, wherein the link weight is defined as the probability of a user randomly choosing the link to visit other pages when traveling in the random collection of hypertext pages.
- 19. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the link weight of the inbound links has a uniform value corresponding to the reciprocal of the total number of links outbound from an originating page.
- 20. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 15, wherein the link weight has a variable value, which depends on at least one of the number of outbound links, the offset of the link, the size of the paragraph where the link is located, and/or and whether the link is an external or internal link.
- 21. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the <u>random</u> collection of hypertext pages is fetched from the Web.
- 22. (Currently Amended) A computer-implemented method of ranking a <u>random</u> collection of hypertext pages, comprising:
  - selecting randomly a page to rank from the random collection of hypertext pages; calculating the intrinsic rank of a page the page for a multi-keyword query; calculating the extrinsic rank of the page for the multi-keyword query; and calculating the rank of the page in the random collection of hypertext pages by combining the intrinsic rank and the extrinsic rank.
- 23. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein the intrinsic rank is a function of content score and the page weight.

- 24. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 23, wherein the content score is a function of the proximity value of the multi-keywords and of at least one of the frequency, location, and/or and font size of the multi-keywords in the page.
- 25. (Original) The method of claim 22, wherein the extrinsic rank of the page is a function of the partial extrinsic ranks and the proximity value of the multi-keywords.
- 26. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein partial extrinsic rank is a function of the anchor weight and the page weight of the pages with identical anchor text.
- 27. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein partial extrinsic rank is computed by summing the products of the anchor weight and the page weight of the pages with identical anchor text.

28-52. (Cancelled).

### REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and allowance in view of the foregoing amendments and following remarks. In the Office Action, mailed April 10, 2003, the Examiner rejected claims 1-27. By this amendment, claims 1, 3, 4, 6-8, 10, 14, 16-18, 20-22 and 24 have been amended to further clarify the invention. Following entry of these amendments, claims 1-27 will be pending in the application.

### Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over the cited references. Specifically, the Examiner rejected claim 1-3, 5-7, 11-13, 15-17 and 21-27 as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,112,203 to Bharat et al. (hereinafter, "Bharat"). Further, the Examiner rejected claims 4, 8-10, 14 and 18-20 as allegedly being unpatentable over Bharat in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,835,905 to Pirolli et al. (hereinafter, "Pirolli"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections of claims 1-27, and note for subsequent reference the following standards for a proper §103(a) rejection.

A §103(a), or obviousness, rejection is proper only when "the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains." 35 U.S.C. §103(a). The Examiner must make out a prima facie case for obviousness. The mere fact that references can be combined or modified is not sufficient to establish prima facie obviousness. The en banc Federal Circuit has held that "structural similarity between claimed and prior art subject matter, proved by combining references or otherwise, where the prior art gives reason or motivation to make the claimed compositions, creates a prima facie case of obviousness." In re Dillon, 16 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1897, 1901 (CAFC 1990). The underlying inquiries into the validity of an obviousness rejection are: "(1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) the level of ordinary skill in the prior art; (3) the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art; and (4) objective evidence of nonobviousness." In re Dembiczak, 175 F.3d 994, 998, (Fed. Cir. 1999).

### **General Technical Distinctions**

In the Office Action, the Examiner continually compared the "intrinsic rank" and "extrinsic rank" of Applicants' invention to the hub authority analysis of the cited art. Before discussing the specific distinctions between at least some of Applicants' claims and the cited art, Applicants provide the Examiner with the following general technical distinctions of Applicants' invention.

One obvious difference between Applicants' invention and the cited art is that

Applicantsclaims how a search engine ranks the whole web collection and selects the most

"important" pages. The Examiner's cited art describes applications to re-process search engine
results, and from there, to re-rank the web pages. This fundamental difference means that

Applicants' rank algorithm does not assume any predefined nature or property in the web page
set to be processed, where cited art refines the ranking of a subset of web pages that represent
some topic or concept already searched. Therefore, the "relevance weights" used in the cited art
are topic sensitive; but Applicants' "page weights" are topic independent.

Another basic, but critical, difference between Applicants' claimed invention and the Examiner's cited art is that Applicants' "intrinsic rank" and/or "extrinsic rank" are not the same as the cited art's "authority score" and/or "hub score". It is important for the understanding of Applicants' claimed invention to appreciate the differences between these concepts.

The hub authority analysis of the cited art is different than Applicants' form of link analysis. The hub authority analysis is a kind of "mutual reinforcement" between hub pages and authority pages. But, Applicants' page weight calculation is a "self reinforcement" for the web pages themselves. The logic underlying the cited art's hub authority analysis is that the good authority pages are the ones that are pointed to by the good hub pages, and that the good hub pages are the ones that are pointing to the good authority pages. But, the logic underlying Applicants' page weight calculation is that the important pages are the pages pointed to by other important pages. In the cited art's hub authority analysis, each page is assigned two scores: the hub score; and the authority score. But in Applicants' page weight analysis, only one page weight is assigned to each web page.

Further, the hub authority analysis of the cited art is only using the hyperlink relationship between the hub and authority pages. This is a pure link analysis (i.e., only analyses links). It does not use any content or text (e.g., semantic or syntactic) information from web pages. But in Applicants' claimed invention, both the "intrinsic rank" and the "extrinsic rank" use text information as well as the link information.

The Examiner's cited art uses scoring functions that are similar to the traditional Importance Ranking (IR); that is, they use feature vector space to represent a topic of query or a web page. But, Applicants' ranking algorithm does not use this traditional IR approach. Applicants' ranking method is different from the traditional IR vector space approach and cosin scoring because Applicants' "extrinsic rank" is the ranking score generated from all extrinsic sources, text and hyperlinks. It is a kind of "citation," or opinion from outside of the page being scored. The contribution of these "outside" opinions is weighted by the page weight (or importance) of the source pages. This ranking method is unique to Applicants, and has not been suggested or disclosed by any of the Examiner's cited art.

### Independent Claims 1 and 22

Amended independent claims 1 and 22 set forth a method of ranking hypertext pages including, *inter alia*, randomly selecting a page from a random collection of hypertext pages and ranking that page by combining an intrinsic rank for the page to an extrinsic rank for the page. For the reasons stated below and taking into consideration the standards for obviousness and general discussion presented above, Applicants assert that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have considered Applicants' invention obvious at the time of invention and, therefore, that Applicants' rejected independent claims 1 and 22 are not obvious over the prior art of record.

In rejecting claims 1 and 22, the Examiner uses Bharat to compare to Applicants' concepts of "intrinsic" and "extrinsic" ranks. Applicants' respectfully submit that the Examiner has misunderstood the concepts of "intrinsic" and "extrinsic" rank. The Examiner pointed out in several places that the authority pages and hub pages (Bharat, col. 2 ll. 6-10; and col. 7, ll. 41-51) are equivalent to Applicants' "intrinsic" and "extrinsic" rank information; and thus concluded that Applicants' independent claims were unpatentable over Bharat. Applicants' assert that this

equivalence comparison is incorrect. First, for background purposes, the hub-authority algorithm was first presented in the earlier work of Kleinberg. Second, the hub-authority algorithm of Bharat is discussing pure link analysis and does not use any text or web content information at all. By contrast, Applicants' "intrinsic rank" and "extrinsic rank" are constructed using both web text content and the resulting link analysis, i.e. from the page weight. Third, Applicants' "extrinsic rank" specifically requires the use of anchor text (or citation), or any other text description (e.g., neighborhood text of anchor text, etc.) from "extrinsic" sources. But, Bharat, as well as Kleinberg's paper does not use these other data.

Similarly, at col. 7, ll. 44-46 and at col. 8, ll. 10-14, Bharat discusses separate hub score and authority score, and how to use them to rank web pages. The Examiner mistakenly equates these to Applicants' "extrinsic" and "intrinsic" scores. While Applicants' claimed invention does partially use a form of link analysis (along with page weight), it does not distinguish a hub page weight (i.e., the equivalent to a Bharat hub score) or a authority page weights (i.e., the equivalent to a Bharat authority score).

Therefore, for at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that amended independent claims 1 and 22 are in a condition for allowance, and respectfully request a Notice to that effect.

### Dependent Claims 2, 3, 5-7, 11-13, 15-17, 21 and 23-27

Dependent claims 2, 3, 5-7, 11-13, 15-17, 21 and 23-27 ultimately depend from amended independent claims 1 and 22. The allowability of dependent claims 2, 3, 5-7, 11-13, 15-17, 21 and 23-27 thus follows from the allowability of amended independent claims 1 and 22, respectively; as such, dependent claims 2, 3, 5-7, 11-13, 15-17, 21 and 23-27 are allowable over the art of record.

Further, as to the specific allegations of the Examiner regarding dependent claims 2, 3, 5-7, 11-13, 15-17, 21 and 23-27, Applicants assert the following counter-arguments.

A careful reading of Bharat, at col. 7, ll. 41-45, and col. 9, ll. 1-16, reveals that this paragraph is just merely discussing Kleinberg's hub-authority process on a subset (i.e., on one topic) of web pages that have minor differences in their link weight settings (instead of 1, it uses

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Applicants' claimed invention.

1/k and k to represent the number of outbound links from the source page). Bharat does not disclose or suggest anything about how to combine the content score with a page weight as does

Also, Bharat, at col. 7, ll. 28-38, merely discloses the conventional IR measure by calculating cosin between two "feature vectors," one representing the query topic and one for a web page. Each feature vector is constructed using word frequency and inverse document frequency. In terms of an IR measure, the Bharat approach is totally different from the content score Applicants' invention. The first difference is that Applicants' "content score" is not calculated using cosin function. Second, the important part of "content score" is the proximity for queries containing multiple words. The proximity, in this circumstance, needs to be calculated using word position in the body text, title, or other text of the web pages, but the "vector space" approach of Bharat does not (and could not) use the position (or location) information.

Further, in Bharat col. 2, Il. 6-16, a prior art technique of Kleinberg is discussed. Similarly, Bharat mentions in col. 1, Il. 51-59, "In one prior art technique, an algorithm for connectivity analysis of a neighborhood graph (n-graph) is described by Kleinberg in "Authoritative Sources in a Hyperlinked Environment." And, in col. 2, Il. 6-16, Bharat admits it is the continuation of this description of this prior art. Kleinberg's hub-authority algorithm is different from the algorithm described in Applicants' claimed invention. Kleinberg explicitly distinguishes the "hub" pages and "authority" pages, and assigns different weights to them for each page, namely, "hub weight" and "authority weight." But, Applicants' claimed invention only defines one "page weight" for each page, which is different from either the "hub weight" or the "authority weight". Bharat defines the way of calculating the "hub weight" and "authority weight" as "a mutually reinforcement relationship" (see Bharat, col. 2, Il. 8-9). By contrast, the way of calculating Applicants' "page weight" is not "mutually reinforcement", it is a "self-reinforcement", namely the page weight is calculated using the page weight of inbound links (along with text and content information).

Regarding to col. 5, ll. 21-30 of Bharat, this discussion is about how to assign the "relevance weight" to the node within the subset of the Bharat link graph. First, this "relevance

053684-0300106

weight" is a totally different concept from the "page weight" of Applicants' claimed invention. As Bharat states, "The relevance weight measures the similarity between the represented page and the query topic." It is to measure how relevant a given page is to the specified topic. But, the "page weight" of Applicants' invention is topic independent. "Page weight" has nothing to do with topics at all. Rather, "page weight" is the probability of a user visiting the page. Second, the way to assign the Bharat "relevance weight" is totally different from the way of assigning Applicants' "page weight." As pointed out in col. 5, ll. 27–30 of Bharat, "we use a subset of the pages of the start set 201 to define a broader query topic "Q", and match the pages "P" represented in the graph with the broader topic to determine the relevance weight of the nodes 212". From a continued reading of the paragraphs following this quote, Bharat asserts that both the broader topic "Q" and the represented page "P" are represented using the "vector space" approach, calculating the cosin between the two "vectors", and Bharat calls this the "relevance weight." This is apparently different from Applicants' invention; namely, "the page weight is obtained as the sum of the product of a link weight of each inbound link to the page and the page weight of the originating page."

As for col. 6, II. 17–49 of Bharat, the reference discloses "Pruning the Graph," namely, how to remove some nodes from the formed link graph. Basically, it has no relation with how to do connectivity analysis or calculate the page weight as described in Applicants' invention. Two approaches are described by Bharat. One is "Threshold Based Pruning," which means to remove some nodes according the threshold of "relevance weight." Applicants' have already pointed out, above, that the "relevance weights" are different from Applicants "page weights." The second approach of Bharat to "prune the graph" is so called "Degree Based Pruning," which is a kind of two step threshold pruning. The first step is to calculate the "degree" for each page using "in\_degree" and "out\_degree," which are simply calculated using the number of inbound and outbound links. Then, the second step uses the degrees to select a subset of nodes using the threshold pruning, then uses the relevance weight to do the threshold pruning. The whole process has no relevance to Applicants' page weight calculation steps.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent claims 2, 3, 5-7, 11-13, 15-17, 21 and 23-27 are in a condition for allowance, and respectfully request a Notice to that effect.

### Dependent Claims 4, 8-10, 14 and 18-20

Dependent claims 4, 8-10, 14 and 18-20 ultimately depend from amended independent claim 1. The allowability of dependent claims 4, 8-10, 14 and 18-20 thus follows from the allowability of independent claim 1, respectively; as such, dependent claims 4, 8-10, 14 and 18-20 are allowable over the art of record.

Further, as previously discussed in relation to Applicants' invention, the methods and possible applications of the methods of Applicants' rejected claims are totally different than in the cited art. The major differences can be summarized as follows:

### 1) They process different sets of documents or web pages.

The cited art handles a particular set or subset of web pages from a set of web pages generated in some way (e.g., by search engine, for example). But Applicants' invention defines the page weight "as the probability of a user visiting the page." This definition can be applied to the entire Web, which is generally an open set.

### 2) The measures are different.

The cited art only discusses "relevance weight" assigned to each node, which is a relevance measure to a given topic or query, measuring how relevant a given page is to a given topic or a query. But, the page weight of Applicants' invention, generally, is the "popularity," "importance," or "visiting probability" of a web page. Applicants' page weight is topic, or query, independent.

### 3) The processes are different.

The cited art describes the detailed method and process on how to select a subset from the first set "based on the similarity of the document represented by the node to the topic," and then "selecting a second subset," and then "pruning a particular node from the second subset," and so

on. This is a totally different process from Applicants' claimed invention, which is just a page weight definition and does not involve any "subset" selection process.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that dependent claims 4, 8-10, 14 and 18-20 are in a condition for allowance, and respectfully request a Notice to that effect.

### Conclusion

In view of the foregoing and because all objections and rejections have been addressed, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in a condition for allowance and a Notice to that effect is earnestly solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

CHARGE STATEMENT: The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge fees that may be required relative to this application, or credit any overpayment, to our Account 03-3975, Order No. 053684-0300106 (LS-003).

Respectfully submitted,

PILLSBURY WINTHROP LLP

Ross L. Franks, Reg. No. 47,233

For: David A. Jakopin, Reg. No. 32,995

2550 Hanover Street Palo Alto, CA 94304-1115 Tel. No.: (650) 233-4897 Fax No.: (650) 233-4545

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### PILLSBURY WINTHROP

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**Group 2172** 

U.S. Patent & Trademark Office Company:

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703-746-7239

Serial No. 09/757,435 Filed January 10, 2001 Kim, et al.

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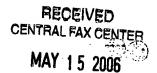
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Request to Correct Inventorship with authorization to charge deposit account for \$130 processing fee

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Operator:

Kathleen Smith 650-233-4575



### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of: Brian Kim, et al.

App. Ser. No.: 09/757,435

Group Art Unit: 2172

Filed: January 10, 2001

Examiner: A. Ly

Title: Systems and Methods of Retrieving Relevant Information

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By Xathern U. mits

Kathleen M. Smith

### REQUEST TO CORRECT INVENTORSHIP

37 C.F.R. §1.48(b)

MAIL STOP NON-FEE AMENDMENTS Commissioner of Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313

Sir:

As required by 37 C.F.R. §1.48(b), please correct the inventorship of the subject application, as follows:

Cancel inventors Michael Kim and Yeogirl Yun.



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### REMARKS

Applicants' amendment filed February 21, 2003 electing Group I (claims 1-27) of the Examiner's restriction requirement mailed January 23, 2003, necessitates the cancellation of Michael Kim and Yoegirl Yun as inventors.

The invention of the deleted inventors is incorporated within the unelected and cancelled claims, and thus is no longer being claimed in the subject application.

CHARGE STATEMENT: The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge \$130.00 processing fee as set forth in § 1.17(i), or credit any overpayment, to our Account 03-3975, Order No. 053684-0300106 (LS-003).

> Respectfully submitted, PILLSBURY WINTHROP LLP

Ross L. Franks, Reg. No. 47,233

For David A. Jakopin, Reg. No. 32,995

1600 Tysons Boulevard McLean, Virginia 22102 Tel. No.: (650) 233-4897 Fax No.: (650) 233-4545

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	04-07-2003 Non-Final Rejection
	02-26-2003 Date Forwarded to Examiner
	02-21-2003 Response to Election / Restriction Filed
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12-04-2001	Correspondence Address Change
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05-25-2001	Application Dispatched from OIPE
02-23-2001	Application Is Now Complete
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Patent

Atty Docket No. 159569-0004

### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the Application of:	) Customer No.: 29000
Brian S. KIM, et al.	) ) Group Art Unit: 2172
Serial No.: 09/757,435	) Examiner: LY, Anh
Filed: 01/10/2001	)
For: SYSTEMS AND METHODS OF RETRIEVING RELEVANT INFORMATION	) ) )

### INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR § 1.97(c)

Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Pursuant to 37 CFR §§ 1.97 and 1.98, this Information Disclosure Statement is submitted for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the Office the items listed in the accompanying Form PTO/SB/08A. Copies of the cited patents are enclosed. The Examiner is requested to consider and make these items of information of official record in the Application.

The items identified in this Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) may or may not be "material" pursuant to 37 CFR §1.56 and the submission thereof by Applicants shall not be construed as an admission that any such patent, publication or other information referred to therein, or any combination thereof, is material or considered to be material (37 CFR §1.97(h))

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Patent Atty Docket No. 159569-0004

or even qualifies as "prior art" under 35 USC §102 or §103 with respect to this invention unless specifically designated by Applicant as such.

Furthermore, the submission of the above listed items is not to be construed as a representation that an exhaustive search, or any search, has been made, or that additional information material to the examination of this Application does not exist.

This IDS is believed to be timely in that it is being submitted under 37 CFR §1.97(c) and 1.98, that is, being filed after an action on the merits but before a Final Action under § 1.113 or a Notice of Allowance under § 1.311. Please charge our Deposit Account No. 09-0946 in the amount of \$180.00 to cover the fee pursuant to 37 CFR § 1.17(p). The Examiner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fee required by this paper to Deposit Account No.09-0946.

Respectfully Submitted,

Dated: May 15, 2006

/Norman E. Brunell Reg. No. 26,533/ Norman E. Brunell Reg. No. 26,533

IRELL & MANELLA LLP
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	2	US- 6,546,388	04/08/2003	Edlund et al.	
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This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 2 hours to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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